

in cases of collapse—when these objects are accomplished, the interval between the doses ought to be lengthened—and should the specific effect of the medicine on the nervous system be produced, then its exhibition should be suspended till these disappear, when it may be again administered, if deemed requisite, at longer intervals. The medicine should be thus continued till the circulation is fully and firmly established, and the patient is fairly beyond the risk of collapse. During the administration of this dangerous remedy, the patient should be frequently seen by the physician, in order to watch its effects, and direct its discontinuance, should its effects on the nervous system manifest themselves.”

The number of cases in which Dr. F. administered the quinia is twenty-two. A tabular view of these are given.

This table shows “that the number of deaths in the twenty-two cases was five, or about twenty-two and a half per cent. It will also be noticed in regard to the five deaths, that in four of them reaction came on, and they died, not of cholera, or at least, not in the collapsed state of cholera, but of the secondary fever which so often follows it. The only one that did die in collapse was William Anderson, and he (though several hours in the hospital) was but one hour under the strychnine treatment, during which Mr. Loverin, the student who watched him, tells me he took four doses only, so that in his case it can hardly be said to have had a fair trial. I conceive it is, therefore, deserving of special notice, that in all the cases (and some of them were of the very worst description), except in Anderson’s, the strychnine was successful in accomplishing the purpose for which it was prescribed, namely, bringing on reaction, which tends to prove its superiority over all other stimulants hitherto employed in this disease.”—*Medical Chronicle*, Sept. 1854.

17. *Subnitrate of Bismuth administered in Enemata for the Cure of Diarrhoea and Inflammation of the Colon.*—Diarrhoea, attended with glairy and bloody evacuations, has been prevalent of late in France. Two infants, both at the breast, have been successfully treated by M. Trousseau, by the subnitrate of bismuth, given in enema. One of them had had cholera, characterized by vomiting, diarrhoea, coldness, and well-marked emaciation. Opium, nitrate of silver, and other remedies were given, by which the sickness was arrested, but the diarrhoea continued. The other child had not had vomiting, but there was a glairy diarrhoea, showing that the disease was limited to the large intestine. M. Trousseau prescribed a lavement according to the following formula:—

Subnitrate of bismuth two scruples. Thick linseed-tea sufficient. The mixture to have the consistence of soup.

The diarrhoea ceased immediately upon the administration of the lavement.

It is known that M. Monneret gives in similar cases to infants as much as two or three ounces of the subnitrate of bismuth daily. M. Trousseau rarely goes beyond four scruples; very often he is content with half that quantity administered in water, or in the form of pastilles. Dr. Lassegue, chief of the clinique of the Hôtel-Dieu, first entertained the idea of employing it as a lavement in cases of inflammation of the colon, from having witnessed its beneficial effects in certain diseases of the skin. Some of the subnitrate mixed with albumen or thick linseed-tea, spread upon a poultice, rendered humid by the application of glycerin, was brought into contact with the affected parts. M. Lassegue carried out a somewhat similar plan in the large intestine (?), and obtained results which deserve to be recorded: the more so, because the remedy, being harmless, may be applied without fear to all similar cases.—*Journ. de Méd. et de Chirurg. Prat.*

18. *Tapeworm unsuccessfully treated by the Extract of Male Fern and Koussou.*—Dr. GEORGE PATTERSON relates (*Monthly Journ. Med. Sci.* July, 1854) three cases of tapeworm recently treated by him, and derives the following conclusions from them:—

1. It would appear from the above cases that the koussou and ethereal extract of male fern are, like all other remedies that have hitherto been prepared for tapeworm, liable to, at least, occasional failure. At the same time it is certain, from the effects that followed upon their administration in these instances, that

they are remedies of great power, very obnoxious to the parasite, and, therefore, valuable additions to our means of treatment.

2. I should be disposed to believe, from what was observed in these cases, that the same remedy is not suited alike to every case; but that in one subject the kouso, in another the male fern, and in another the turpentine, will be found to be the most appropriate remedy. Thus, in the second case, neither the male fern nor the kouso brought off any of the worm, while turpentine invariably did so. In the first, on the contrary, turpentine and castor-oil were repeatedly given before the male fern, without having the least effect. Again, we sometimes find the worm not only detached and dislodged, but carried downwards and expelled by the male fern and kouso, unaided by any purgative; while at other times they require to be followed by the administration of a purgative dose. As to the comparative energy of the kouso and male fern, it would appear from the above cases (in which both were successively given to the same person) to be nearly equal, and in the phenomena attendant upon their operation both remedies are very much alike.

3. The first of the cases I have narrated is in many respects a remarkable one. It furnishes a striking portraiture of the symptoms of the disease in a very aggravated form; and the immense number of joints that were discharged at various times, both singly and in pieces of several feet in length, would seem to indicate either that there must have been more than one of the parasites in the man's body, or else that it is capable of reproduction, and of attaining its former growth in an incredibly short space of time after large portions of it have been detached.

4. The same case affords an instance of the worm finding its way into the stomach, portions of it being stated to have been brought up by vomiting in round balls. This is a more common occurrence with other kinds of intestinal worms. Thus, I have met with several instances, both in children and adults, where lumbrici have escaped by the mouth or nose. In one case of an hysterical and hypochondriacal female, the circumstance of one of these worms having escaped by the mouth, produced an impression that she still had one in the wind-pipe. The sensation, which was partly hysterical, and partly perhaps due to an enlargement of the thyroid body, led to continual efforts to bring up the worm and dislodge it with the finger, which necessarily produced increased local irritation, and the failure of which aggravated her despondency and low spirits. She vainly resorted to several medical men, including myself, for relief—neither reasoning nor such remedial measures as the nature of the case suggested having succeeded in overcoming the delusion.

5. In the second case, we have an instance of the coexistence of another kind of worm with the tapeworm. This is worthy of notice, principally as showing (what has been pointed out by Dr. Watson and others) that the term "*solitaire*," which some French writers have applied to this worm as a distinguishing characteristic, is not correct.

6. Besides the above three cases, falling under my own notice in the course of a few months, I have heard of another instance, under the care of one of the medical gentlemen of this town, in which the kouso brought off several yards of a tapeworm, but equally failed to eradicate the disease.

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19. *New Remedy for Tapeworm*.—C. MACKINNON, Esq. gives (*Indian Annals of Med. Sci.* Oct. 1853) the result of his administration of a remedy in tapeworm, new, probably, in European practice. This is the "*Kameyla*," a drug procurable in all the bazaars of Northern India, used as a dye by the natives, and in common use as a vermifuge for dogs. "My attention," he says, "was first called to it by a gunner of the brigade, affected with tapeworm, in whom both turpentine and kouso had failed to expel the worm. He stated that a companion of his, affected with tapeworm, had taken the remedy with success. I immediately sent for some, and without any previous preparation of the patient gave him three drachms. He was a large, powerful man, and this producing no effect, in four hours afterwards the same dose was repeated. It now operated very freely and frequently, and with the fourth stool a large tapeworm six yards long was passed.